Numb. 743. THE

So^th.-Carolina GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick,

From SATURDAY *July* 9th, to SATURDAY *July* 16th, 1748.

CHARLES-TOWN, *July* 16.

Copy of a MESSAGE *engrossed in order to be sent to the Governor, from the Upper-House of Assembly, on the 29th of* June *last; but which was not sent, occasioned by his Excellency's sudden Prorogation of the General Assembly on that Day.*

May it please your Excellency,

WE herewith lay before your Excellency, Copies of two Reports from the Committee of Conference on *Indian* Affairs, the one received the 25th Instant, and the other this Day, together with Copies of two Messages received from the Lower-House in Relation to the former: To which this House hath concurred. We therefore take Leave to recommend it to your Excellency, to carry the several Matters therein mentioned into Execution.

In the Upper House of Assembly,
29th of June, 1748. *By Order of the House,*

Copies of the REPORTS *and* MESSAGES *mentioned in the above intended* MESSAGE.

Honourable Gentlemen,

WE herewith send you a Copy of the Report from our Committee for *Indian* Affairs, to which this House have agreed (except the Article of Presents to the *Tugaloo* Chief, which we have resolved be the same as to Half-breed *Johnny*) to which we desire your Concurrence, and that you will recommend it to the Governor, that his Excellency will please to give Directions for carrying the several Matters contained in the said Report into Execution. We have resolved to provide for defraying the Expence of the same; Provided, that the Expence of building the Fort and Barracks in the *Cherokie* Nation do not exceed the Sum of *Fifteen Hundred Pounds* current Money.

In the Commons House of Assembly, *By Order of the House,*
the 25th Day of June, 1748. *Wm. Bull*, jun. Speaker.

The COMMITTEE of CONFERENCE on *INDIAN* AFFAIRS, Report it as their Opinion, that it be recommended to his Excellency,

THAT Half-breed *Johnny*, in Consideration of his Friendship to the *English*, have the same Presents as the *Squirrel* King had; and that it be strongly recommended to him, to give no Assistance or Encouragement to the *Nottawega's*, or any *French Indians* coming into their Nation to go to War with the *Catawba's*. And if any of them shall come after he returns into his Nation, that he endeavour to persuade his People to take and tye some of them, 'till Mr. *Haig* and Mr. *Brown* are brought back.

That the Head-man of the *Tugaloo's* have, in Consideration of his Friendship to the *English*, (in the Case of Mr. *Haig* and *Brown*) the same Presents as Capt. *Taylor* had, and that he have a Commission, if he yet has had none; and be also appointed Guardian to the Son of the Warrior of *Estatoe*, if they shall not agree to have him educated among us; and that he have the same Presents as the other *Catawba* People had.

That the *Skiaguſta* and People of *Keowee*, for their ill Behaviour in resisting the *Tugaloo's*, who came to relieve Mr. *Haig* and *Brown*, and encouraging the *Nottawega's*, when they came thro' their Towns against our Friends the *Catawba's*, shall have no Presents given them at this Time, nor any Traders permitted to go among them, or into the other two Towns supposed to be *Estatoe* and *Eſſaunaw*, which were said to be in Darkness, 'till they have approved themselves to be better Friends to the *English* than they have lately done: And that *Skiaguſta's* Commission be taken from him, if he has it here with him. — But, that *Skiaguſta*, and the Rest of the *Keowee's* be informed, that when they shall, by their future Conduct, approve themselves good Friends to the *English*, they will be again taken into Favour, and *Skiaguſta* shall have a new Commission given him, and they shall have licenced Traders sent among them, and *Skiaguſta* and the People now down (except two of them) shall have the same Presents as the Warrior of *Tugaloo* and his People now have; but not before they have given the following Proofs of their Friendship to the *English*.

1st. That they shall punish the *six* Men *who proposed to cut the Throats of the English*, at least as severely as the *Keowee* People proposed to punish the *Tugaloo's* for coming to assist in the retaking of Mr. *Haig*.

2dly. That they shall secure some of the first of the *Nottawega's* or *French Indians* that shall come into their Towns, for the Secure bringing back Mr. *Haig* and *Brown*.

3dly. That they shall firmly promise, no more to give Permission to the *Nottawega's* or *French Indians* to go thro' their Towns against the *Catawba's*, or supply them with Ammunition or Provisions of any sort.

These Conditions being performed, all Things will be again made right and strait between the *English* and *Keowee's*: And (all Things being thus strait between the *Cherokee's* and *English*,) it is agreed, that a FORT be built in the *Upper-Cherokee's*, [illegible], and to secure those People against the *French*, to be garisoned by *fifty* Men of the Independant Companies.

Honourable Gentlemen,

FOR Answer to your Message of last Saturday, in Relation to the Report from the Committee for *Indian* Affairs, we acquaint your Honours, that we have resolved, that the Fort be built in the *Upper Cherokee's*, *at such Time* as his Excellency the Governor, *with the Advice of his Majesty's Council*, shall please to direct.

In the Commons House of Assembly, *By Order of the House,*
the 27th Day of June, 1748. *Wm. Bull*, jun. Speaker.

The further REPORT of the COMMITTEE of CONFERENCE on *INDIAN* AFFAIRS,

THAT as the Committee in their former Report had reported it as their Opinion, that in order to shew a Resentment to the *Keowee's* and some other of the *Lower-Cherokee's*, in Regard to the Affair of Mr. *Haig*, no licenced Traders should be permitted to go from hence to *Keowee*, *Estatoe*, and *Hoseamarre*, 'till they had made the Reparation in their Conduct in the Manner propos'd by the Committee. But as the Committee are now inform'd, that those Towns are full of Goods, it will be no Punishment to the *Keowee's* to stop the Licencing of the Traders to those Towns; and therefore the Committee report, that Intelligence thereof, is be recommended to his Excellency, to inform Half-Breed *Johnny* of the *Overhills* Towns and the *Tugaloo* Warrior, in his last Talk with the *Cherokee's* now in Town, that unless they, on their Return to the Nation, take effectual Care to make the *Estatoe* and the two other Towns, give Satisfaction to this Government in the Particulars mention'd in the former Report, that his Excellency will be obliged to stop the whole Trade from this Province to the whole *Cherokee* Nation. And therefore it is recommended, that the Governor do lay before *Johnny* and the *Tugaloo* Warrior, in the strongest Terms, the Inconveniencies that must be consequent, on their not obliging the *Keowee's* to give us the Satisfaction that his Excellency demand in Consequence of the former Report.

And it is recommended, that the *Tugaloo* Conjurer have a Suit of Cloaths, the same as the *Tugaloo* Warrior.

From CATO's LETTERS.

Of the FREEDOM *of* SPEECH.

WITHOUT Freedom of Thought, there can be no such Thing as Wisdom; and no such Thing as public Liberty, without Freedom of Speech: Which is the Right of every Man, as far as by it he does not hurt and controul the Right of another; and this is the only Check which it ought to suffer, the only Bounds which it ought to know.

This sacred Priviledge is so essential to free Government, that the Security of Property, and the Freedom of Speech, always go together; and in those wretched Countries where a Man cannot call his Tongue his own, he can scarce call any Thing his own. Whoever would overthrow the Liberty of the Nation, must begin by subduing the Freedom of Speech; a Thing terrible to public Traytors.

This Secret was so well known to the Court of King *Charles* the I. that his wicked Ministry procured a Proclamation to forbid the People to talk of Parliaments, which those Traytors had laid aside. To assert the undoubted Right of the Subject, and defend his Majesty's Legal Prerogative, was called Disaffection, and punished as Sedition. Nay, People were forbid to talk of Religion in their Families: For the Priests had combined with the Ministers to cook up Tyranny, and suppress Truth and the Law. While the late King *James*, when Duke of *York*, went avowedly to Mass; Men were fined, imprisoned, and undone, for saying that he was a Papist: And, that King *Charles* II. might live more securely a Papist, there was an Act of Parliament made, declaring it Treason to say that he was one.

That Men ought to speak well of their Governors, is true, while their Governors deserve to be well spoken of; but to do public Mischief, without hearing of it, is only the Prerogative and Felicity of Tyranny: A free People will be shewing that they are so, by their Freedom of Speech.

The Administration of Government is nothing else, but the Attendance of the Trustees of the People: And as it is the Part and Business of the People, for whose Sake alone all public Matters are, or ought to be, transacted, to see whether they be well or ill transacted; so it is the Interest, and ought to be the Ambition, of all honest Magistrates, to have their Deeds openly examined, and publickly scanned: Only the wicked Governors of Men dread what is said of them; *Audivit* Tiberius *probra quæ in se jactarentur, atque* perculsus est. The public Censure was true, else he had not felt it bitter.

Freedom of Speech is ever the Symptom, as well as the Effect, of good Government. In old *Rome*, all was left to the Judgment and Pleasure of the People; who examined the public Proceedings with such Discretion, and censured those who administered them with such Equity and Mildness, that in the Space of Three Hundred Years, not Five public Ministers suffered unjustly. Indeed whenever the Commons proceeded to Violence, the Great Ones had been the Aggressors.

Guilt only dreads Liberty of Speech, which drags it out of its lurking Holes, and exposes its Deformity and Horror to Day-light. *Horatius, Valerius, Cincinnatus*, and other virtuous and undesigning Magistrates of the *Roman* Common-wealth, had nothing to fear from Liberty of Speech. Their virtuous Administration, the more it was examined, the more it heightened and gained by Enquiry. When *Valerius*, in particular, was accused, upon some slight Grounds, of affecting the Diadem; he, who was the first Minister of *Rome*, did not accuse the People for examining his Conduct, but approved his Innocence in a Speech to them; he gave such Satisfaction to them, and gained such Popularity to himself, that they gave him a new Name; *tum cognomen Publicolæ est*; to denote that he was their Favourite and their Friend. — *Late deinde Libertas fuit ad faciendum* ADVERSUS MAGISTRATUS AD POPULUM. Liv. lib. ii. cap. 8.

But Things soon took another Turn: *Rome*, with the Loss of its Liberty, lost also its Freedom of Speech; then Men's Words began to be scanned and watched; then first began the poisonous Race of Informers, but bred indeed under the righteous Administration of *Tiberius*, *Nero*, *Trajan*, *Antonine*, &c. but encouraged and enriched under the vile Ministry of *Seianus*, *Tigellinus*, *Pallas*, and *Chaeron*: *Quorum quod in pejorem sese mutavere, nisi quod principia, hisce Libertas, hæc Principes erepta.*

The best Princes have ever encouraged and promoted Freedom of Speech; they know that upright Measures would defend themselves, and that all upright Men would defend them. *Tacitus*, speaking of the Reign of some of the Princes above-mentioned, says with Extasy, *Rara temporum felicitate, ubi sentire quæ velis, & quæ sentias dicere licebat*: A blessed Time, when you might think what you would, and speak what you thought!

The same was the Opinion and Practice of the wise and virtuous *Timoleon*, the Deliverer of the great City of *Syracuse* from Slavery. He being accused by *Demænetus*, a popular Orator, in a full Assembly of the People, of several Misdemeanors committed by him while he was General, gave no other Answer, than that *He was highly obliged to the Gods for granting him a Request that he had often made to them*; namely, *That he might live to see the* Syracusians *enjoy that Liberty of Speech which they now seemed to be Masters of.*

And that great Commander *M. Marcellus*, who won more Battles than any *Roman* Captain of his Age, being accused by the *Syracusians*, while he was now a fourth time Consul, of having done them Indignities and hostile Wrongs, contrary to the League, rose from his Seat in the Senate, as soon as the Charge against him was opened, and passing (as a private Man) into the Place where the Accused were wont to make their Defence, gave free Liberty to the *Syracusians* to impeach him; which when they had done, he and they went out of the Court together to attend the Issue of the Cause: Nor did he express the least Ill-will or Resentment towards these his Accusers; but being acquitted, received their City into his Protection. Had he been guilty, he would neither have shewn such Temper nor Courage.

I doubt not but old *Spenser* and his Son, who were the chief Ministers and Betrayers of *Edward* II. would have been very glad to have stopped the Mouths of all the Honest Men in *England*. They dreaded to be called Traytors, because they were Traytors. And I dare say, Queen *Elizabeth*'s *Walsingham*, who deserved no Reproaches, feared none. Misrepresentation of public Measures is easily overthrown, by representing public Measures truly: When they are honest, they ought to be publickly known, that they may be publickly commended; but if they be knavish or pernicious, they ought to be publickly exposed, in order to be publickly detested.

Freedom of Speech is the great Bulwark of Liberty; they prosper and die together: And it is the Terror of Traytors and Oppressors, and a Barrier against them. Its produces excellent Writers, and encourages Men of fine Genius. *Tacitus* tells us, that the *Roman* Common-wealth bred great and numerous Authors, who writ with equal Boldness and Eloquence: But when it was inslaved, those great Wits were no more. — *Postquam bellatum apud Actium; atque omnem potestatem ad unum conferri pacis interfuit, magna illa ingenia cessere.* Tyranny had usurped the Place of Equality, which is the Soul of Liberty, and destroyed public Courage. The Minds of Men, terrified by unjust Power, degenerated into all the Vileness and Methods of Servitude: Abject Sycophancy and blind Submission grew the only Means of Preferments, and indeed of Safety; Men durst not open their Mouths, but to flatter.

Pliny the Younger observes, that this Dread of Tyranny had such Effect, that the Senate, the great *Roman* Senate, became at last stupid and dumb: *Mutum & sedentarium affectandi nidi fuit.* Hence, says he, our Spirit and Genius are stupified, broke, and sunk for ever. And in one of his Epistles, speaking of the Works of his Uncle, he makes an Apology for eight of them, as not written with the same Vigor which was to be found in the rest; for that these eight were written in Reign of *Nero*, when the Spirit of Writing was cramped by Fear; *Dubii sermonis octo scripsit sub Nerone — cum omne illustrium genus pauli liberius & arctius persecutionis servitus fecisset.*

All Ministers, therefore, who were Oppressors, or intended to be Oppressors, have been loud in their Complaints against Freedom of Speech, and the License of the Press; and always restrained, or endeavoured to restrain, both. In consequence of this, they have brow-beaten Writers, punished them violently, and against Law, and burnt their Works. By all which they shewed how much Truth alarmed them, and how much they were at Enmity with Truth.

There is a famous Instance of this in *Tacitus*: He tells us, that *Cremutius Cordus*, having in his Annals praised *Brutus* and *Cassius*, gave Offence to *Sejanus*, First Minister, and to some sublime Sycophants in the Court of *Tiberius*; who, conscious of their own Characters, took the Praise bestowed on every worthy Roman, to be so many Reproaches pointed at themselves: They therefore complain of the Book to the Senate: which, being now only the Machine of Tyranny, condemned it to be burnt. But this did not prevent its spreading. — *Libros ervimendos censuere Patres; sed manserunt occultati & editi*: being censured, it was the more sought

after. *From hence*, says *Tacitus*, *we may wonder at the Stupidity of those Statesmen, who hope to extinguish, by the Terror of their Power, the Memory of their Actions*; for quite otherwise, *the Punishment of good Writers gains Credit to their Writings: Nam contra, punitis ingeniis, gliscit auctoritas.* Nor did ever any Government, who practised impolitick Severity, get any thing by it, but Infamy to themselves, and Renown to those who suffered under it. This also is an Observation of *Tacitus*: *Neque aliud reges, qui ea sævitia usi sunt, nisi dedecus sibi, atque gloriam illis peperere.*

Freedom of Speech, therefore being of such infinite Importance to the Preservation of Liberty, every one who loves Liberty ought to encourage Freedom of Speech. Hence it is that I, living in a Country of Liberty, and under the best Prince upon Earth, shall take this very favourable Opportunity of serving Mankind, by warning them of the hideous Mischiefs that they will suffer, if ever corrupt and wicked Men shall hereafter get Possession of any State, and the Power of betraying their Master: And in order to do this, I will shew them by what Steps they will probably proceed to accomplish their traiterous Ends. This may be the Subject of my next.

Valerius Maximus tells us, that *Lentulus Marcellinus*, the *Roman* Consul, having complained, in a popular Assembly, of the overgrown Power of *Pompy*; the whole People answered him with a Shout of Approbation: Upon which the Consul told them, *Shout us, Gentlemen, shout on, and use those bold Signs of Liberty while you may; for I do not know how long they will be allowed you.*

God be thanked, we *Englishmen* have neither lost our Liberties, nor are in Danger of losing them. Let us always cherish this matchless Blessing, almost peculiar to ourselves; that our Posterity may, many Ages hence, ascribe their Freedom to our Zeal. The Defence of Liberty is a noble, a heavenly Office; which can only be performed where Liberty is: For, as the same *Valerius Maximus* observes, *Quid ergo Libertas sine* Catone? *Non magis quam* Cato *sine Libertate.* *I am*, &c.

Quoth Hudibras, *you lie so op,*
That I, without a Telescope,
Can find your Tricks out, and descry
Where you tell Truth and where you lie. ——

Mr. TIMOTHY,

IF I am not mistaken, it was the Account given in one of your Papers, of Mr. *Haig* and *Brown*'s being carried away by the *French* Indians, *that disturbed the Minds of the good People of the Province*, and occasioned the Public to be at the Expence of Rangers to prevent any farther Mischief from that Quarter. But seeing *that obscure Indian Traders and Pack-Horse Men frequently impose upon the Government by lying Letters and false Reports*, and that some of them are in a fair Way of being brought to *condign Punishment*, I must desire you to answer me this simple Question, *How you the Assurance to say, that what you published concerning Mr. Haig and Brown is not a false Report?* Ah! Mr. *Timothy*, Mr. *Timothy*, take Care that you are not one Day brought to *condign Punishment* too for these Tricks. I am,

Your humble Servant,
TIMOTHY VINEGAR.

CHARLES-TOWN, *July* 16.

We have a Report from the *West-Indies*, that a Suspension of Arms hath been agreed to and concluded in *Europe*.—— But (as I have *always* endeavoured to inform my Readers upon *the best Authority*, and even suffer'd some Truths very *necessary to be known* and *worthy* of *Observation*, &c. to pass unnoticed, by not being able to obtain such Authority,) I shall say nothing more of it at present, than that as it is to be wished, we hope for further Information, to confirm it.

A Schooner from this Port to *Port-Royal*, was lost a few Days ago on *St. Helena*, and 'tis thought every Soul on board hath perished.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHARLES-TOWN, *Enter'd Inwards*,
Sloop Ruby, Christopher Lusher, from Antigua.
Entered Outwards,
Ship Jane, Daniel Clark, for Borrowfoncise.
Clear'd for Departure.
Schooner alias Billander Friendship, Andrew McCerkall, to Providence.
Sloop St. Andrew, William Duthy, to Cape-Fear.

EXPORTED from this Place, since the first of September last, the following Goods, of the Produce of this Province.

Rice, 49,472 Barrels.	Beef & Pork, 4,363 Barrels.
Pitch, 31,532 Barrels.	Corn & Peale, 8,697 Bushels.
Tar, 1367 Barrels.	Indigo, 133,316 *lb.*
Turpentine, 1848 Barrels.	
Deer-Skins, 454 Hhds.	

Market Price at Charlestown, of the following Goods, of the Produce and Manufacture of this Province.

Rice per *Ct.* 55*s.* to 57*s.* 6	Deer-Skins, per *lb.* 16*s.* 6
Pitch per Barrel, 45*s.*	Indigo, 20*s.*
Tar, 40*s.*	Corn per Bushel, 17*s.* 6
Turpentine, 12*s.* 6	Peale, 12*s.* 6
Rosin, 8*s.*	Salted Pork per Quart, 12*s.* 6
Pork, 9*l.*	Staves, per 1000, 15 to 20*l.*
Beef, 4*l.* 10*s.*	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD, a Lot in *Ansonsborough*, distinguished by the Letter H in the Plan of said Borough, recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office, containing in Front on *Squirrel-Street*, 300 Feet, and in Depth 270 Feet, being about Two Acres, on which is a handsome House, with Two large Rooms below, and three above, Four of which are Fire-Rooms, and a Porch and Chamber over it; a Brick Cellar, 7 Feet high, 30 Feet long, and 20 Feet wide, with a Kitchen, and other convenient Out-Houses, a Well of very good Water; a beautiful Pond, supplied with Fish, at the End of the Garden, which is well laid out, and furnished with variety of Trees as Orange, Laurel, *&c.* from thence are several delightful Prospects into *Cooper* and *Ashley-Rivers*, by Vista's; and lying open to the High-Road, has the Advantage of a Lane 18 Feet wide into the same. The Conditions of Sale may be known, by applying to me, now living on the Place.

Alexander Gordon.

TO BE LETT, the white House standing at a Corner of *Tradd-street*, leading to *Lambell*'s Bridge, being a commodious airy Dwelling and very cheap. Any Person willing to hire the same, may enquire of Mr. *John Owen* near the said House, or of the Printer.

STRAY'D or stolen off *Charles-Town* Green, on the 4th of *June* last, a small black Gelding, between 12 and 13 Hands high, branded thus C. on the mounting Buttock, with a Star and Snip, his off fore and near hind Foot white. Whoever brings the said Gelding to me in *Union-street*, shall have 40*s.* Reward.

John Cowdon.

TO BE SOLD, three Tracts of Land, belonging to the Estate of Col. *Benison* deceased; two of them in *Christ-Church* Parish, containing 492 and 400 Acres, well known to be the choicest Land for Indigo, Rice and Corn; the other Tract is situate in *Prince George* Parish, containing 1004 Acres, of very Corn and Indigo Land. Whoever has a mind to purchase either of the said Tracts, may treat with the Executors.

Richard Capers, and *William Benison.*

RUN-AWAY in the Night of the 6th Instant,

A Sensible Negro Woman, this Country born, named *Hannah*, formerly belonging to Doct. *Rivaults* deceased, well known in Town, and in *St. John's* Parish (where she hath several Relations.) Whoever brings her to me, or gives such Intelligence of her that she may be caught, shall have 5*l.* Reward: And whoever harbours her, shall be prosecuted with Rigour and Severity, by ✕ *Rawlins Lowndes.*

IMPORTED from London, *in the* *John & Jane*, and to be sold very reasonable, by *Robert Wallace* in *Broad-street*, fronting *Union-street*, 7-8th and yard wide *irish* linnen, nuns and bag hollands, *irish*, *russia* and *ghenish* all wide sheeting, oznabrugs, plain and flowered cambricks, plain, flowered and clear lawns, *paris net*, black lace-hoods, black lace, check'd and white shirts, men, women and children's thread, worsted and cotton hose, women's thread and cotton gloves, pavilion garters, mens double channel pumps, and shoes, pewter and hard metal plates and dishes, sea-coal and saltpetre pistols, guns, cutlasses, bed-sticks, hyson and bohea tea, loaf sugar, variety of gold and silver watches, with sundry other *European* goods. Also, a parcel of dry cellar'd Salt, by the Bushel or Vyse.

For the Sale of the Estate of Peter Castell *is put off to the 1st Day of August next.*